# VOL. 22.

out on its third reading.

affidavit by the Trustee.'

was rejected, as follows:

Not agreed to.

and Yellowlev-82.

was adopted:

taxation.

feated the amendment.

Winstead-18.

nent was adopted.

Court. 1

posed the bill.

Mr. Waugh moved to amend the bill as follows

Mr. Hyman moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed

The question recurring on Mr. Waugh's amendment, i

yon, Manly, Matthews, McDonald, McEachen, McIntosh

Melson, Moore of Chatham, Moore of Martin, Mott, Mur-

rill, Nicks, Niven, Newsum, Page, Palmer, Paschall, Potter, Russell, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Columbus, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Stilley, Scoggin, Thigpen, Thompson, Trull, Webb, Whitley, Williams, Wilson

The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Hawes, by leave, introduced a bill to amend an act

o encourage and promote the planting of oysters and

On motion of Mr. Paschall the House adjourned until

SENATE.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD R. R.

Mr. Arendell from the committee on Corporations, re-

ported back the bill to extend the charter of the Wilming-

ton, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, with fa

extension of the Western N. C. R. R., at or near Asheville,

FAYETTEVILLE IRON WORKS.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

tteville Iron Works. Referred to Corporations.

Wilson called the ayes and noes. Ayes 14; noes 23.

Mr. Cowles then moved to amend by providing that the

Mr. Bynum moved to amend by making the interest ac-

navs. The following Senators voted in the affirmative-

And the following in the negative-viz

Morgan, Tayloe, Wiggins and Wilson-18.

viso to Mr. Bynum's amendment-to wit:

The bill then passed its second reading.

Speaker declared the Senate adjourned.

The following bills were rejected, viz:

made the special order for Monday next.

y Justices of the Peace.

The Senate adjourned.

occasion refused to appoint.

tion temporarily.

in this State.

Houses was considered and rejected.

Messrs. Arendell, Black, Blount, Boyd, Bynum, Cowles,

The Speaker voted with the affirmative, so the amend

The debate, pending the passage of the bill, was ably

A PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Gash's bill, to establish a Penitentiary and County

Work Houses, was called up, when the hour arriving, the

71 P. M.

JURY TRIALS IN CRIMINAL CASES RESTORED TO COUNTY

The engrossed bill to restore jury trials in criminal case

To authorize the arbitration of disputes by consent

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Nicks presented a number of nominations for ap-

pointment as Justices of the Peace for Yadkin county, ac-

companied by a petition signed by 155 voters of said coun-

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

The bill to establish a Penitentiary and County Work

Mr. McLean introduced a bill to incorporate the Fay-

insane from such during the year 1865.

TUESDAY. Feb. 27, 1866.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.
Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian

The committee of conference on the bill to regulate salaries and fees, having made their report to the House, and that body having concurred therein and transmitted it to the Senate, this body concurred. The bill as finally passed, fixes salaries and fees as follows-viz: Governor, \$4,000; Counsellors of State, same pay and mileage as is allowed to members of the General Assembly; Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, \$2,500; Treasurer, \$2,-000; Secretary of State, \$1,250 and fees; Private Secretary of the Governor, \$1,000 and fees; Attorney General, \$100 for his attendance on each regular term of the Supreme Court and \$20 for each term of the Superior Court he may attend and fees; Solicitors, \$20 for each term of the Superior Court and fees; Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, \$600 and fees; Public Librarian, \$600; Mesenger in Governor's office, \$365; Clerk of the Supreme Court \$500 and forty cents for recording and fees; Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, Clerks and Masters, Jurges and Witnesses, fifty per cent. in addition to fees heretofore allowed.

STAW LAW,

An engrossed bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, was received [As this bill is of very great importance, it will be reported in full as soon as the final action is had thereon.] The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special 10 o'clock to-morrow. order for Wednesday next.

SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE, INSURRECTIONS AND REBELLIONS. The engrossed bill to prevent seditious language, insurrections and rebellions in the State, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

This bill is one of those reported by the commissioners on freedmen, and provides that if any person by words on freedmen, and provides that if any person by words spoken, written or printed, shall endeavor to excite in any tension of the road from Rutherford to connect with the erson whatever, a spirit of insurrection, conspiracy, selition or rebellion against the government of the State, to be built without aid from the State.] each person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, stand in the pillory one hour, receive one or more public whippings not less than thirty-nine lashes each, and be imprisoned twelve months, and if any person shall be found in a state of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the State, or shall agree to join any conspiracy, rebellion or insurrection against the same, or shall procure or persuade others to join or enlist therein, or shall knowingly and wilfully aid, assist or encourage any person engaged therein or engaged in a conspiracy to make such rebellion or insurrection, every person so offending and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death.

BILLS ON SECOND READING. A bill to prevent the discontinuance of causes in certain cases, and resolutions making appropriation for the Lunatic Asylum, passed their second reading and were filed.

THE STATE DEBTS. The engrossed bill to provide for the payment of State debt contracted before the war, was considered as thousand dollars, to bear date 1st Jan'y, 1866, payable the special order, and the discussion continued until the thirty-four years after date, with coupons bearing 6 per and onerous burdens upon her people. hour of adjournment.

NIGHT SESSION. 73 Oclock, P. M. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the payment of the State debt contracted before the war.

Messrs. McKoy, Carter and Wilson urged the passage of the blil in extended speeches. Mr. Cowles opposed its adoption and moved to amend by delaying the operation of the bill until the first day of

The debate was continued until 10 o'clock, and the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Cowles, the Speaker adjourned the Senate.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 26th, 1866. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian

Church. The journal of vesterday was read and approved. Mr. Blackmer submitted a report from the committee of Conference on the bill regulating salaries and fees. The House concurred in the report, which was then transmit-

Mr. Manly introduced the following RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF A GENERAL AMNESTY.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carlina, That a brave people should ever be generous, and on interest," and the amendment was adopted. an enlightened nation never know revenge.

2. That the peace of the country and the preservation of the constitution, depend upon the recognition of the car- conducted. Messrs. Wilson, Hall and Carter in favor of dinal principles that, "all just powers of government are and Mr. Bynum in opposition thereto. The vote on the derived from the consent of the governed," and that this passage was yeas 30; nays 8. consent can be obtained in the late Confederate States by the exercise of a spirit of kindness and conciliation. 3. That the promptness of the Southern States, after

laying down their arms, to adopt such measures as were requisite in order to resume their place in the Union, gives evidence of good faith on their part, and entitles the people thereof to the fullest confidence and clemency and the investiture of all civil rights. 4. That while in exceptional cases, the infliction of the

death penalty as punishment for treason, or other like offences, becomes necessary as a national policy, this General Assembly believes that in the present posture of afto the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, was passed fairs, a further effusion of blood is unmerciful and impolitic, and will only be productive of greater antagonism be- and ordered to be enrolled. [The bill provides that the

tween the discordant sections of our Union. 5. That the civil and military officers, who were put forward as leaders in the Confederation of the Southern life, limb or member, excepting those only whereof the States, were but representatives of the people, and are original jurisdiction is given exclusively to a single justice, guilty of no greater crime than thousands who have re- or to two justices, to the Superior or to the Supreme ceived pardon at the hands of the National Executive; that their conviction and punishment would establish no principle, nor accomplish any desirable object, but only add to the humiliation of a brave and generous people,

retard the establishment of confidence and disturb the work of permanent restoration and amity of feeling. 6. This General Assembly, therefore, earnestly favors an amnesty which shall embrace all, from the highest to the lowest, and which shall operate as a general prison delivery, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, of all held in bondage because of their participation in the late civil war. 7. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to

his Excellency, the President of the United States. These resolutions lie on the table, ordered to be printed, and will be called up hereafter. Mr. Smith of Columbus, introduced a resolution that the Judiciary committee be instructed to make inquiry as to the propriety of reducing the penal bonds of sheriffs, clerks, and other officers. Adopted.

The House proceeded to consider the bill concerning negroes, and persons of color, or mixed blood, on its third The 9th section was amended on motion of Mr. Allison by the addition of a proviso giving both plainfiff and defendant the right to tistify.

Mr. Holderby moved to amend the bill by allowing clerks of county courts a fee of fifty cents for entry and certificate of marriage between persons of color. On motion of Mr. Hutchison, this amendmend was removed by substituting twenty-five cents as the fee. The

amendment as amended was adopted. Mr. McNair moved to amend by striking out the 9th section which allows negroes to testify. The yeas and navs were ordered, and the House refused

to strike out, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Black, Burgess, Car- Mr. Nicks said that a number of the newly appointed son, Craige, Dalby, Dickey, Everett, Farrow, Ferrell, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harrison, Harrington, Henry, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Joyner, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Matthews, McEachen, McNair, Murrill, Nicks, Potter, Russell, Shaw Simmore, Smith of Came.

NAYS-Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cox. The nominations were then Crawford, Davis of Carteret, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth Senate. of Wayne, Flythe, Furr, Harper, Hawes, Hoke, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Jones, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Lyon, Manly, McAden, McDonald, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Mott, Newsum, Palmer, Paschall, Smith of Co lumbus, Stilley, Teague, Thompson, Wheeler, Whitley,

Mr. Waugh had paired off with Mr. Rosebro, who was The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its third reading, it passed as follows;

YEAR-Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Chadwick, Cox, Crawford, Davis of tated by the Federal armies, and that they report the re-Carteret, Faircloth of Greene, Faircloth of Wayne, Flythe, sult of their enquiries at as early a day as practicable.— Furr, Harper, Hoke, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins, Gaston, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Manly, McAden, McDonald, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Martin, Mott, Newsum, Palmer, Pascall, Smith of Columbus, Stilley, Teague, Thompson, Wheeler,

Whitley, Wilson and Yellowley-51. NAYS-Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Black, Burgess, Carson, Craige, Dalby, Dickey, Donnell, Everett, Farrow Fer-ell, Foster, Gaines, Garland, Hamilton, Harrington, Har-rison, Henry, Hilliard, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Jud-kins, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Lyon, Marler, Matthews, McEachen, McNair, Moore of Chatham, Murrill, Nicks, Potter, Russell, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cumberland, Smith of Guilford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Webb

Mr. Waugh again stated that he had paired off on this question with Mr. Rosebro, who had been called home upon important business.

of parties, was put on its third reading.

Mr. Donnell moved that it be laid on the table. and discussion, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Niven, Shaw, Stilley, Thigpen, Trull, Waugh, Williams,

# Milmington

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1866.

Nays—Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Burgess, Campbell, Craige, Crawford, Dalby, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Farrow, Flythe, Garland, Hamilton, Harper, Harrison, Henry, Hodnett, Horton, Houston, Hutchinson, Jones, Kinney, Logan, Matthews, McDonald, McIntosh, Melson, Moore of Chatham, Nicks, Newsum, Palmer, Paschall, Potter, Russell, Simmons, Smith of Guilford, Scoggins, Teague, Thompson, Webb, Whitley, Wilson, York—46.

The House then proceeded to consider the unfinished business, viz: a bill entitled "Revenue."

a bill regulating fees in the Supreme Court, which had its first reading and was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dickey entered a motion (to be called up hereafter) to reconsider the vote by which the "bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors," was indefinitely postponed this morning.

Mr. Sherman has made a strong speech in the Supreme Court, which had its first reading and was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman has made a strong speech in the Senate to-day against the scheme shutting out southern representatives.

The House then proceeded to consider the unfinished business, viz: a bill entitled "Revenue."

Mr. Doolittle's Speech Delivered before the Mass A bill to enable the banks to close their business, was Strike out the words "for equal benefit of all its creditors," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "for the equal benefit of all its creditors, citizens of North Carolina at the date of assignment, and who was a bona fide creditor to the bank at the date of assignment, to be verified on

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of the town of lisbury, passed its several readings under a suspension REVENUE BILL.

At 12 o'clock, M., the revenue bill was taken up for con-YEAS—Messrs. Black, Craige, Faison, Harrison, Hawes, Hillard, Horton, Kenan, Leigh of Tyrrell, McAden, McNair, Moore of Alamance, Teague, Waugh and York—15. Mr. Harper, from the finance committee, explained in NAYS-Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Baxter, Blackmer, Blair, Blythe, Bonner, Bryson, Burgess, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Campbell, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Crawrent expenses of the State until October, 1866. It is ford, Dalby, Davis of Carteret, Dickey, Faircloth of Green, Faircloth of Wayne, Farrow, Flythe, Furr, Garland, Gidney, Hamilton, Harper, Harrington, Henry, Hodnett, Holderby, Holmes, Houston, Hutchison, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, Jenkins of Granville, Jenkins of Warren, Jones, Joyner, Judkins, Kinney, Lee of Gates, Logan, Lucas, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, McDonald McFachen, McDonald proposed to raise by a tax of ten cents on each hundred dollars value of real estate \$119,000—to raise \$45,000 on the restoration of peace.

taxable white polls and \$20,000 on black polls—the residue | He cannot compel Continuous compel Continuou o be lewied on other subjects of taxation.] The bill was partially read by sections and amended i

sundry particulars. Pending its consideration the House adjourned until 1

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23. Prayer by Rev. H. Hardie of the Presbyterian Church. FEES FOR INSPECTION OF TURPENTINE, &C., IN WILMINGTON Mr. Hall presented a memorial and counter memorial 10 cents per bbl.; gauging and classifying Spirits of Tur-pentine, 10 cents per bbl.; weighing Rosin, 5 cents per

The second asks that the number of Inspectors of Naval Stores for the town of Wilmington be limited to six, and that the fees be paid them for inspection and weighing and gauging be levied by the Magistrates of the County of New Hanover, at every regular election of said in-spectors, the fees so levied in no case exceeding double he rates now allowed by law.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following resolution, which The memorials were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES. Resolved, That the committee on the Lunatic Asylum be

Several bills were reported back from the Jadiciary, and instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by will be noticed hereafter. law that all dues to the Asylum shall be paid into the THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE STATE.

Treasury of the State, and also into the propriety of providing by law that the county courts of the respective counties, shall levy a tax for the support of the indigent Mr. Bynum introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed. [Mr. Bynum gave notice that provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war.]
1st. Resolved by this General Assembly of the State, That

the people of North Carolina hold in just abhorrence the people of the South have done since their armies taken up by the Union party. Here in Baltimore The Senate resumed the consideration of the engrossed obligations. pill to provide for the payment of the State debt, contracted before the war. [The bill provides for the issuing of State bonds to the amount of three million five hundred the destruction of taxable property, render it unwise, at

this time, to increase her indebtedness and impose 3.d. Resolved, That by the impoverishment and destitucent, interest, the bond and interest to be exempt from tion of her people, and the want of a currency, they cannot now bear the taxation necessary to pay the interest of Mr. Cowles moved to amend by making the bonds prothe State debt. posed to be issued, to bear date the first day of January, 4th. Resolved, That the scheme now proposed of com-1867 instead of 1866, and the amendment was lost. Mr.

to the individual, may prove fatal to the State, and will bonds shall be taxed, and demanded the yeas and nays. endanger the ultimate payment of her debts. Yeas 19; nays 19. The Speaker in the negative, which de-5th. Resolved, That the State of North Carolina hereby pledges her faith, never yet tarnished by dishonor, to discharge her debts to the last farthing, and to resume their cruing thereon, subject to taxation as other property of the State. Mr. Cowles demanded the yeas and payment at the earliest practicable moment.

est into principal bearing new interest, as it proves fatal

RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF S. R. BUNTING. Mr. Hall introduced a resolution in favor of S. R. Buntng, administrator of W. T. J. Vann late sheriff of New Cowper, Ferebee, Gash, Gorrell, Harriss of Franklin, Is-Hanover county, (allowing him twelve months to collect bell, Pitchford, Shober, Snead, Stanford, Whitford and arrearages of taxes for the years 1862 and '63.) Referred

DISABLED SOLDIERS. Messrs. Carter, Covington, Donoho, Garner, Hall, Harris of Rutherford, Jones of Columbus, Jones of Wake, Mr. Covington introduced a resolution in favor of certain disabled soldiers, which under a suspension of the Keener, Latham, Leitch of Robeson, McEachern, McLean, rules, passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed. [The resolution authorizes the Governor, where soldiers in ignorance of the act passed, granting artificial legs free of charge, have already pur-Mr. Hall moved to amend by adding the following prochased them at their own expense, to issue a warrant on the Public Treasurer, in favor of such persons for the cost "That the said tax shall not exceed the tax of money thereof.]

> YADKIN AND CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY. Mr. Hall introduced a bill to incorporate the Yadkin and Cape Fear Navigation Company, which was referred to the committe on corporations. [The bill contemplates a Canal from some point, (the route and termini to be located by actual survey,) on the Times.

Yankin river, between the Narrows and the North Carolina Railroad bridge, and flowing to the Cape Fear River, at a some point between Fayetteville and Haywood, or some 1,500,000. CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mr. Jones of Wake, introduced a bill to charter the city Raleigh. Referred to corporations.

Mr. Wiggins, a bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Schools, Treasurer of the Literary Fund county court shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases; and for other purposes, was considered on its second reading. the judgment upon conviction whereof shall not extend to

Messrs. Shober and Ferebee apposed the bill, and deemed its passage a death blow to the Common School sytem in the State. Messrs. Wiggins and Gash supported the bill an hought that its provisions were the only safe way of protecting what was left of the Literary Fund, so that in the future it might be made available for the truly noble pur-

To regulate the issuing of executions in the courts and poses for what it was intended. Mr. Carter offered an substitute, abolishing the office of the funds and assets on hand. Mr. Wilson offered a substitute, repealing the 27th

CONSOLIDATION OF THE N. C. AND A. & N. C. RAILBOADS. Mr. Arendell's bill to consolidate the North Carolina section, 66th chapter, Revised Code, and authorising the Railroad Company and the Atlantic and North Carolina President and Directors of the Literary Fund to appoint, Railroad Company, was considered upon its second readpurpose of keeping up the organization of the common Messrs. Arendell and Carter favored and Mr. Hall opchool system-and pending the vote thereon, the hour of 2 o'clock arriving the Senate adjourned. On motion of Mr. Harris of Rutherford, the bill was 74 P. M.-CALL OF THE SENATE.

> Mr. Jones of Columbus, moved a call of the Senate, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll when there being evidently a majority present, on motion of Mr. Jones, further proceedings under the call were suspended. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to Creasurer of the Literary Fund.

The amendment of Messrs. Wilson and Cowles were severally voted down and the bill passed its second reading. THE NEGRO CODE. The following engrossed bills, being a part of those

ty, praying their appointment. Among the nominations was the name of H. C. Felts, whom the House on a former reported by the Commission appointed by the Provisional Mr. Waugh said that a few days since, when a list o Governor, under ordinance of the Convention, to prepare nominations of magistrates for Yadkin county came in a code for Freedmen, passed there several readings and from the Senate, the gentleman from Yadkin (Mr. Nicks,) were ordered to be enrolled, viz: had opposed their appointment for the reason that a suffi-To prevent wilful trespass on lands and stealing any cient number had already been appointed. He moved that the nominations be laid on the table, but withdrew the mokind of property therefrom. To punish persons pursuing and injuring horses and other live stock, with intent to steal them.

To punish vagrancy. To prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their con-To secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind. To secure more effectually the maintenance of bastard

Mr. Carter moved to make it the special order for Fri

day, 2d March, and the motion prevailed-ayes 27, nays

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Garland, a bill in favor of A. Wiseman, sheriff

By Mr. Caldwell, a bill to amend the act incorporating

Mr. York introduced a resolution that from and after

to-day the House hold evening sessions, meeting at 7 o

The following engrossed bills and resolutions pass

their several readings under a suspension of the rules-viz: a resolution in favor of Chas. Keuster and Brother;

resolution in favor of R. W. Best, and a bill to outlaw felons who flee from justice.

A bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors was in

A bill to provide for the collection of taxes for 1865,

Mr. Lacre, of Religion, was in fact, of the instead on

ON CALENDAR.

clock, P. M. Lies over one day under the rule.

children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction rill, Nicks, Potter, Russell, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Cum- from Surry did. He did not interfere with the concerns of in criminal cases. To establish work houses or houses of correction in the berland, Smith of Guilford, Scoggin, Thigpen, Webb and other counties, and deprecated such intermeddling by several counties of the State. Mr. Waugh renewed the motion to lay the nominations NEGROES, AC.

The engrossed bill concerning negroes and persons et color or mixed blood, was read the first time, and Mr. The nominations were then approved and sent to the Carter moved to suspend the rules, to place the bill on its BILLS AND RESOLTTIONS INTRODUCED. second reading, and the motion was lost-yeas 16, nays 21. By Mr. McAden, a bill to require a deposit of securities o be made by foreign insurance companies doing business Monday, 5th March.

duce the bonds of Sheriffs and other officers.

By Mr. Caldwell, a resolution that the judiciary com-The Senate adjourned. mittee enquire into the propriety of repealing the act establishing a Medical Board in this State, or reviving the HOUSE OF COMMONS. same, as in their judgment may be expedient. Adopted. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardie, of the Presbyteria By Mr. Niven, a resolution that a special committee of five be appointed to inquire into the condition of the suffering poor, in those regions of country that were devas-The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

By Mr. Wheeler, a bill to amend chapter 75, revised Mitchell county.

By Mr. Shaw, a bill to enable the Fayetteville and Florode, entitled "notaries." By Mr. Faircloth of Wayne, a bill in relation to the town ence Railroad Company to establish a National Bank of Goldsboro'. Passed its several readings under a susthe town of Fayetteville. pension of the rules. By Mr. Paschall, a bill authorizing the renewal of certhe Trustees of Greensboro' Female College.

By Mr. Hoke, from the judiciary committee, a bill to re-

tain State Bonds in the hands of the Chatham Railroad ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend the 64th section, chapter 60, revised code, entitled "Inspections." Passed second reading and was referred to a select committee of three. A bill concerning assignments, passed its third reading

as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Barnett, Baxter, A bill to authorise a reference of disputes by the consent f parties, was put on its third reading.

Black, Blackmer, Bonner, Burton, Caldwell, Cameron, Candler, Carson, Chadwick, Cox, Davis of Halifax, Everett, Faircloth of Wayne, Foster, Furr, Gidney, Harrington, Hawes, Hilliard, Holderby, Hyman, Jenkins of Gaston, The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion prevailed yeas, 50; nays, 45.

A bill improving the law of evidence, after amendment and discussion was laid and the motion prevailed yeas, 50; nays, 45.

A bill improving the law of evidence, after amendment and discussion was laid and the motion prevailed by the law of evidence, after amendment and discussion was laid on the table.

Hawes, Huhard, Hodderdy, Hvhhan, Benan, Lee of Gates, Leigh of Tyrrell, Lucas, Luke, Manly, Marler, McAden, McEach-of Tyrrell, McAden, McEach-of Tyrrell, McAden, McEach-of Tyrrell, McAden, McMarler, McAden, McMarler, McAden, McMarler, McMarler, McAden, McMarler, McAden, McMarler, McMarl

constitution of the state of th

reduct, and Wind lead of before year and along ed

business, viz : a bill entitled "Revenue." The bill after slight amendment and much discussion, passed its 2nd reading, and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

fact that he will in a very short time issue an offi- sion is dead-slavery is dead-let, then, the dead detail the provisions of the bill and the considerations cial proclamation that the late civil war is ended. bury the dead. I speak to-night to the living. which had influenced the recommendations of the commit- When he does this he will have accomplished of the living issues before us. The Republic still tee. [The bill proposes to raise \$300,000 to meet the curthe last and highest act which the Executive De- lives—the Constitution still lives—liberty and partment of the government can perform towards union still live, one and inseparable. May they

He cannot compel Congress to admit Representatives from the Southern States, but his proclamation will subordinate military to civil authority, and place all the States composing the Union upon a footing of equality in that respect.

the South, and our State governments will become crushed. It cost us dear. Sons, fathers, and supreme within the limits of the States for the brothers, were lost. Where is there one who has protection of whose citizens they were organized. not lost some dear one? It cost me most dearly. from citizens of New Hanover, in reference to the fees for inspection of Turpentine and Tar and gauging of Spirits. One memorial asks that the fees be fixed at the same rates that custom has sanctioned, during the suspension of the army, in the manner defined by the Articles of the the true of the army, in the manner defined by the Articles of the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of the masses plead for it now as they pleaded the true of civil law, viz: Inspection on Crude Turpentine and Tar, War. Every great right guaranteed by that grand for the Union during the war. The martyred and famous Virginia Bill of Rights, which looks dead who sleep on the hundred battle-fields of the very sadly out of place in front of the "Alexan- war; the martyred President, the lamented Lindria Constitution," will then be enjoyed by our coln, if his spririt was here to-night, would plead citizens. Particularly dear to every honest, fear- for peace-would plead to the people to sustain less, patriotic journalist will be that Article which Andrew Johnson. I know, and you all know, declares that "the freedom of the press is one of that he is pursuing the policy of his lamented prethe great bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be decessor. restrained but by despotic Governments."

The Southern people, after a probation of nearly twelve months, will hail the proclamation of peace with great joy. And yet, as far as our resisegate named Thaddeus Stevens. [The speaker tance to the authority of the Constitution and laws | was here interrupted by loud and protracted hissof the United States is concerned, there has been | ing. | Mr. Lincoln had before that entered upon peace, the most profound and undisturbed, since the policy of reconstruction, having tried it in the 1st of May last. The history of civil wars, an- Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. Andrew he desired to propose them as a substitute to the bill to cient and modern, furnish no more remarkable Johnson had been employed by Mr. Lincoln to and striking instance of the speedy and honest carry his policy out in the last named State, and acquiescence in the result of a contest than the for his faithful performance of that duty had been doctrine of the repudiation of her constitutional debts and capitulated. The sun of the Confederacy sunk, was it that the convention endorsed that policy, leaving no margin of gradually darkening twilight. and nominated Andrew Johnson for Vice Presi-2nd. Resolved, That the desolation of her territory and The blackness of darkness fell upon the "lost dent because he had faithfully carried out that cause" as rapidly as night follows the setting of reconstruction in Tennessee. Who was it that opthe sun in Eastern countries.

people of eleven States with a rapidity without ground? Because Tennessee was not in the Unprecedent in the history of the world. No thought | ion; was at war with the government, and that of resistance to the Federal Government kept a Andrew Johnson was therefore an alien and a forpounding the debts of the State, by converting the inter- single guerrilla in the field an hour after the ca- eign enemy. What did that convention do? They pitulation of Lee and Johnston. The utter futility trampled Stevens' opposition under foot, and unof further resistance was universally admitted, and | der the guidance of Preston King the convention in the heart of Virginia and of North Carolina, a decided that Tennessee was in the Union; that sergeant's guard made arrests as easily as they Andrew Johnson was a citizen, and fit for the

many different ways. A labor system which the This is an entire mistake. We stand by the plat- by Thad. Stevens, with railroad speed. The Nahabits, customs and usages of many generations form of 1864—the principles of Mr. Lincoln. had rendered part and parcel of the South, was porary annoyances which its destruction visited my judgment—and the facts will undoubtedly de- States. We say it exists. We do not say that it upon our people, they bore the change with wonderful fortitude and equipmity.

sons, our fitness for the judicious exercise of those to us by the President. His forthcoming proclavative Northern men, and by all christendom, as a | not a stripe erased. most wise and statesmanlike exercise of the most important functions of his high office.—Richmond

point on the Deep River above Haywood, with a capital of THE "COPPERHEAD" NEWSPAPERS .-- Mr. Pollard, the editor of the Richmond Examiner, having resumed publication of his paper, states in the sethe publication of the Richmond Exeminer is permitted to be resumed, I promise that it shall supthe policy of your administration."

To the public Mr. Pollard says: "I made the promise in good faith, of my own free will and accord, and shall faithfully and honorably keep it. I knew nothing of Gen. Grant's order for the release of the office until I read it in Superintendent of Public Schools, and Treasurer of the the papers. I saw that officer but once, when he Literary Fund, authorizing the Public Treasurer to keep refused emphatically to revoke the order for the seizure of the office. It was evident that I had nothing to hope from him, for he said to me expressly that, if he had the authority, he would, at discretion, a Superintendent of Public schools, for the that day, suppress the New York News, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Chicago Times, adding that the 'copperhead papers of the North,' as he designated them, were doing quite as much harm as the papers in the South. Deriving no satisfaction from him, I was forced to appeal to the President, giving him the pledge contained in the letter above. It was written during my last interview with the President and in his own office.

bolish the office of Superintendent of Public schools and his sense of justice, I feel that I owe the restoration of my paper. Without attempting to enter upon the details of my interview, I may say with propriety that enough transpired to convince me that the President is the true friend of the South, and that it is the duty of our people, as it shall be all patriots to come up and support Andrew Johnour pleasure in the future, to extend to him a cordial and general support."

# [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The wheels of Legislation clogged to defeat the President's plan of Restoration-No use to pass bills to and at their funerals. be vetoed-Continuous session and Withholding Appropriations --- Impeachment Proposed -- The Cabinet a Unit, &c.

Washington, February, 26. little prospect of the dispatch of business as here- California came in a free State. The repeal of the tofore. Were this the short session it would be Missouri compromise again dissolved the party, Carter moved to suspend the rules, to place the bill on its second reading, and the motion was lost—yeas 16, nays 21. within a week of its termination, and, as yet, the for that measure brought on the war. But let the Mr. Covington moved to make it the special order for wheels of legislation are clogged by the efforts of dead bury its dead; let us all, Whigs and Demo-Congress to defeat the President's plan of recon- crats, unite, hand to hand, heart to heart, around struction. The war between the President and Andrew Johnson, the constitutional President Congress has begun in earnest, but the Republi-can majority could not, at the caucus on Friday stitution. [Great applause.] night agree upon any plan of hostilities. They took measures, however, to save their elections.

mode of annoying the Executive, but the substanand few members who resorted to it could be elec- plause.) ted. There remains one mode, and only onewhereby, if the republican majority an recover and keep the two-thirds power of the Senate, the President can be put down—to wit: Impeachment. The first thing to be done towards this is to obmodes have been suggested—one is to create new the South will startle the country. definitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Henry, on its third reading—the Speaker giving the casting vote, year 50; nays

It was re-asserted to-day in the Senate the

A bill to provide for the collection of taxes for 1865, in counties where no Sheriff or other officer was qualified under the revenue ordinance of the Convention, and a bill to amend the 4th section, of chapter 35, revised code—in relation to fugitives from justice—passed their 2nd and 3rd reading.

Ms. Blackmer, from the Judiciary Committee, reported

Catomet of President Johnson is a unit upon and the unit of the unit of the resident Johnson is a unit upon and the unit of the resident Johnson is a unit upon and the unit of the uni

Meeting at Baltimore on the 26th Feberuay.

Mr. Doolittle said: Fellow-citizens-Thank God, the war of blood is over! Peace has come again; no more fathers, sons or brothers on the The President no longer makes a secret of the bloody altar of war. The rebellion is dead-secesbe perpetual. Whilst the war was raging, and rebellion sought to trample under foot our glorious emblem, there was no man in the country who was more for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

During the struggle, my uppermost idea was that force should be overcome by force : that there The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus will was no argument but bayonets and bullets. I then be within reach of the humblest citizen of nrged on the war till the rebellion should be Martial law, which now reigns supreme in eleven My eldest son now sleeps in a premature grave

The war was in progress, when, in 1864, Andrew posed his nomination in that convention? Thad-The inexorable logic of the war convinced the deus Stevens. [Renewed hissing.] Upon what

I will, said Mr. Doolittle, refer to two or three monstrate it—the true representative of the Union has been definitely compassed by these bad men.

mation of peace will be recognized by all conser- six stars, and on our banner not a star is obscured, the House, virtually declairing by resolution of Mr. Johnson's policy is now, and has been, a south. We insert here the resolution: THE RICHMOND EXAMINER -GEN. GRANT AND conversation between the President and Governor disturb the action of the government, as well as to cond issue some additional facts relative to the late suppression and resumption of that journal. He gives the following as the text of his letter to

the President asking to continue the paper: "If the substance of a conversation between the Pre- tion." sident and Governor Cox, in which the President! "Now, let us consider: says that his policy aimed at the earliest possible port the Union, the constitution and the laws, and restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty-that

&c. Mr. Doolittle resumed :-

"To this kind and considerate hearing, and to men to stand by him in this crisis. No matter of how are they to be carried into executive effect by The Democratic was always the Constitutional the matter tried amid unmistakable calamities.' party. Great and prolonged applause. I call on son, which is maintaining the Constitution and the Union. I say it to you in frankness that it will not do to bring a party; it must be the people. That party which, as a mere party, who said the

When in 1847 the Democratic party undertook to force slavery into the Territories, and it dissolved on that issue, I told them in the convention which nominated General Cass, that the party would dissolve, that on that rock it would be Another week of the session begins, but with as dashed to pieces. General Taylor was elected, and

I tell you, I believe in him. His history is such as to command my confidence and faith in his in-Some members now say that it is useless to pass | tegrity. By innate force of character, he has bills for the President to veto, and that, as their raised himself from the humblest condition in the own measures cannot be enacted, they care for no land to the highest place on earth. No man lives restoration, and their desire to co-operate in carother. Others propose a continuous session till who loves liberty more than he. Patriotism is a rying out the President's plans. Among these the expiration of the Thirty-ninth Congress, to religion with him. He, by his whole life, has de-gentlemen were Hons. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffaprevent the President from appointing his friends monstrated that he possesses that which is not confice during the recess of the Senate. fined to palace or manger, belongs not to the of Ulster; Elijah Ward and George Taylor of New To withhold the appropriation bills is another prince more than the peasant—the celestial five York, and Messrs. L. B. Crocker and F. T. Carwhich marks him one of Nature's noblemen. (Mr. rington, of Oswego. tial interests of the country would revolt at that, Doolittle retired amidst the most terrific ap-

Enormous Cotton Frauds.

tain a two-thirds majority of the Senate. Several sults of his investigation of official corruptions in ted to James, Kents & Santee's extensive dry goods he South will startle the country. warehouse. The upper stories of the latter build-The frauds are most comprehensive, and involve ing were destroyed. Mr. Roberts' store was en-

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ter, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

[From the Richmond Sentinel.] The Dying Child.

BY JAMES D. BLACKWELL.

My failing pulse is fluttering weak ; Death's damp is on my brow. Thy name my voice can scarcely speak Mother, I'm dying now!

I'm failing, as the tints of eve On the horizon's blue. My spirit soon the world must leave : Mother, a long adieu!

Dim is the eye which brightly shone: I feel my cheek grow pale. I'm going, mother, all alone, Through Death's dark gloomy vale!

No more within our much loved home, Your Lucy's voice you'll hear. But there, for saddened years to come, My image shall appear.

For well I know, when you may hear My brothers at their play, 'Twill cause a bitter falling tear, To feel that I'm away

So when the rest are gathered where, It was our wont to be, You'll gaze upon the vacant chair, And sadly think of me!

And when upon their nightly bed, Their eyes shall close in sleep, You'll think upon the absent dead,

And turn away, and weep.

But oh, be not too much cast down! Each bitter tear restrain. Where joy immortal life shall crown, We all may meet again.

For oh, beneath me, there are laid The everlasting arms! I know that my Redeemer lives,

My parting soul is not dismayed;

I dread not death's alarms.

The whisper of his love, I hear within my heart—It gives A courage from above. And like the Hebrew, when he trod

On Galilee's dark wave,

I feel the presence of my God!

His arm is stretched to save. And 'mid the terrors of the storm, It drives away my fear,
To see my Saviour's radiant form,
And know that He is near!

Then let the raging storm howl on I triumph o'er its might. For oh, upon my heart hath shone The dawn of Heaven's own light!

My spirit rides Death's billowy sea, As ocean's bird, the blast. I rise into Eternity, I'm saved, I'm saved, at last!

A Conspiracy to Depose the President. Many who have no access to or communication would have done under the guns of Fortress Mon- place for which he was nominated, and for the with the political managers at Washington have place which he now holds. And yet now, some wondered at the great importance attached to an The good faith of the people of the South has men say that all of us who maintained this policy apparently insignificant resolution that was driven been during the last ten months manifested in of reconstruction are traitors to the Union cause. through the House of Representatives last week, tional Intelligencer of the 26th explains as follows: "A project exists for the removal of Andrew annihilated in a day, but despite the terrible tem- other conservatives. 1st. Andrew Johnson is, in Johnson from the office of President of the United

cause and platform; in his hand is the glorious But that it exists in the bosoms of men of mind, of Indeed, in an infinite variety of ways we have flag of our country, with every star theredemonstrated to all impartial, unprejudiced peron. Some men would, if they were in the Execuno doubt. tive Chair, order the national salute to be but "The first step toward such a result must be, of great civil rights which are so soon to be restored twenty-six guns-Andrew Johnson orders thirty- course, to promote a pretext. This would be fitsix. There are still thirty-six States and thirty-tingly initiated by the measure passed already by

> Congress, a secession of the north and west from the subject of much anxiety and interest to the public " 'Resolved by the House of Representatives (the mind; and to such a degree has this interest grown, Senate concurring,) That in order to close the that I wrote down the substance of an interview or agitation upon a question which seems likely to Cox, of Ohio, on the subject of his reconstruction | quiet the uncertainty which exists in the minds of policy which took place very recently, and which the people of the eleven states which have been I am authorized to make public to-night. Every declared in insurrection, no senator or representa-

> "The President, in his recent annual message, gave Congress, as required by the constitution inhe had in some measure adopted Mr. Lincoln's formation of the state of the Union, and now policy in regard to Congressional representation, stands awaiting, as the executive of the laws the action of the legislature. The national legislature is to declare a part of the Union out of constitu-These words are wise, patriotic, and mean that tional relations with the remainder, and proceed come weal, come woe," Andrew Johnson will to legislate for it as an alien territory. The Presistand by the Union. Years ago, when he was in dent may shortly issue a proclamation declaring the Senate, at the time when the secession leaders that the constitutional relations are restored between with curses and maledictions on the Union, with- the States and the general government. The Presidrew, he stood, with eye flashing, and countenance | dent must execute the laws of the Union, and pre-

> beaming, and denounced them and their evil ma- serve, protect and defend the constitution of the chinations. I believe him still. If that scene on United States. But he as the executive is necesthe floor of the Senate were put upon canvas, with sarily the judge of obstruction to the execution of Andrew Johnson as the central figure, by the hand the laws, its measure, quality and tendency; and of genius, it would serve to mark a memorable the question is whether, if he meets no resistance epoch in our history, and would live forever in the to the laws of the Union, there is any other power memory of all true lovers of their country. to declare a state of insurgency, contumacy, or It is the duty of all to stand by Andrew Johnson abnormal relation between people and governin this crisis. He is true to the policy and princi- ment? And if laws be put on the statute book ples of the Union party. I call on all patriotic declaring the fact of a state of popular contumacy, what party, all must rally to the support of the a magistrate wo makes the competent decision Constitution and the Union. To Democrats, I that there is no subject matter for them? Upon say, throw aside party and come up. [A voice- | such a conflict an impeachment would be essayed, and

> GENERAL FORREST'S "ARREST."—The announcement made by some of our city contemporaries, of the "arrest" of General Forrest, may mislead persons at a distance. The arrest is nothing more war was a failure, is dead and gone. I was a De-dictment for treason, found months ago in Judge than service of notice by the Marshal of the inmocrat until by its own foolish acts it dissolved itself. I have been present at the birth of parties of our citizens, General Forrest among the number. A very large number of these were disposed of at the last term of the Court, by the discharge of the persons indicted. General Forrest not being here, no notice was served upon him until the other day, when he entered into the usual recognizance to appear at the March term, when his case will most likely take the same course as other similar ones which have been disposed of. That's all that is in it. - Memphis Appeal, 21st.

New York Democrats and the President, In addition to the audiences given by the President on the 26th ult, to Governors Cox of Ohio, Sharkey, of Mississippi, Parsons, of Alabama, and Generals Steadman, McCook and Saxon, a number of old Democratic friends, members of Congress from New York, visited the Executive, who expressed themselves approvingly of the policy of lo; A. P. Grant, of Oswego; John B. B. Steele,

lost\_Great loss of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26. A special dispatch to the New York Commercial A destructive fire occurred here this evening, on Third street, above race. The fire originated in Assistant Secretary Chandler's account of the re- Roberts' hardware store, and thence communica-It was re-asserted to-day in the Senate that the military as well as civil officials, tirely destroyed, four firemen were killed, and Cabinet of President Johnson is a unit upon all within the last year, the government has been others are reported kill or injured by the falling

Douglass is the supperson of the confronting face to face these friends whom about everything except in the official position

occupies. Why not, then, you him as the Repuball put to trapping can scarce he had tried to avoid. near kee men though. Let us not, however, de- At the battle of Elizabethtown, which was ligan candidate for Freedignt in 186cf-Conc spoud. Manorging from a bloody war, sadder but fought in July 1781, the tories were commanded Matesman.